

**M. Jodi Rell**

GOVERNOR

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

April 12, 2010

The Honorable Barack Obama  
The President of the United States  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Through: Mr. Paul Ford, Acting Regional Administrator  
FEMA Region 1  
99 High Street, 6<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Boston, MA 02110

Re: --Individual Assistance for Fairfield, Middlesex, New Haven, New  
London, Windham Counties  
--Public Assistance for Middlesex County

Dear President Obama:

By letter dated April 9, 2010, I requested a major disaster declaration for Fairfield and New London Counties. Today, again under the provisions of Section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. sections 5121-5207 (Stafford Act), and implemented by 44 CFR section 206.36, I request that you also declare a major disaster for Middlesex, New Haven, and Windham Counties in the State of Connecticut as a result of the severe weather episodes, including wind and flooding that were historic in nature. In my April 9<sup>th</sup> letter, I requested Public Assistance and Direct Federal Assistance, including debris removal, for Fairfield and New London Counties, as well as Hazard Mitigation statewide. Today, I request these same programs for Middlesex County. In addition, I am requesting Individual Assistance for the Counties of Fairfield, Middlesex, New Haven, New London and Windham.

We define the incident period as March 12 and continuing, for the following reasons. These storms are the result of "the same two large scale systems," both present throughout this time period, which resulted in "record breaking monthly rainfalls for much of Southern New England. The compounding effect of very high antecedent flows and excessive soil moisture combined with 8-10 inches of rain on March 29-30" caused "a record breaking flooding event in many areas of Eastern Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, ...not unlike the impact of Hurricanes Connie and Diane which

struck in October, 1955.” “[T]he fully saturated soil conditions combined with many rivers that were near flood stage at the start of the [March 29-30] episodes resulted in flows that exceeded 500 years in many locations.” (See Final Report of Meteorological and Hydrological Conditions, April 6, 2010, Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security, National Weather Service Offices, New York City, Taunton, Massachusetts, Northeast River Forecast Center.)

In response to the situation, I have taken appropriate action under state law. On March 13, 2010, I closed state roads in Stamford, in Fairfield County, under Connecticut General Statutes Section 3-6a. On March 15, 2010, I declared a civil preparedness emergency under Connecticut General Statutes Section 28-9, which remained in effect during the March 29-30 storm as well. Starting with the March 12-15 episode and continuing through the March 29-30 episode and beyond, I directed the execution of the State Emergency Operations Plan in accordance with Section 401 of the Stafford Act. I also directed the activation of the State Emergency Operations Center, which maintained levels ranging from full activation to situational awareness and monitoring throughout this entire time period and continuing.

I have determined that this extended incident is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the state and the affected local governments and that supplementary federal assistance is necessary. As noted above, I am requesting Public Assistance, as well as Direct Federal Assistance, including debris removal, for Middlesex County. Revised Enclosures B and D are provided. I am also requesting Individual Assistance, including: the Individuals and Households Program, Disaster Unemployment Assistance, Crisis Counseling, Disaster Legal Services, Case Management, and Small Business Administration disaster loans, for Fairfield, Middlesex, New Haven, New London, and Windham Counties.

I may request assistance for other Connecticut counties, or I may request other programs for these counties, as we continue to compile information and determine needs in other areas.

On March 23, 2010, I requested a joint federal, state and local survey of the damaged areas. A Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) of initial Fairfield County damages was conducted from March 29, 2010 to April 2, 2010. On March 31, 2010, I expanded my request to include other affected counties in the state, and additional FEMA/State Joint Preliminary Damage Assessments were conducted from April 6, 2010 to April 9, 2010. These PDAs indicated that the most severe impacts were to households, businesses, debris clearing and management, emergency response operations, including emergency protective measures, and state and local infrastructure such as roads and bridges. The Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security has worked with FEMA officials to analyze information gathered from the joint assessments.

Information from the Federal/State joint PDAs confirms major impacts to residents, businesses, and state and local units of government. Estimates show that, in Fairfield,

Middlesex, New Haven, New London and Windham Counties, flooding, rain and wind resulted in damage to at least 1315 residential units and more than 115 businesses. Private sector losses in Fairfield, Middlesex, New Haven, New London and Windham Counties, not including business losses, are currently estimated at \$5,262,100. Business losses are currently estimated at \$5,359,250. In addition, FEMA has verified costs to the public sector in Fairfield, Middlesex and New London Counties of \$11,568,438. A more detailed breakdown of damages compiled from the Federal/State joint preliminary damage assessments and other sources is included in the attached Connecticut Supplemental Justification for Individual Assistance. Preliminary estimates of the types and amounts of Individual Assistance needed under the Stafford Act are tabulated in Enclosure A. Revised estimates of Public Assistance, now including Middlesex County, are tabulated in Enclosure B.

I certify that for this major disaster, the state and local governments will assume all applicable non-Federal shares for costs required by the Stafford Act.

I have designated William J. Hackett, State Director of Emergency Management at the Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (DEMHS) as the State Coordinating Officer for this request. He has worked with FEMA in conducting damage assessments and may provide further information or justification on my behalf.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "M. Jodi Rell", written in dark ink.

M. Jodi Rell  
Governor

Enclosures  
MJR:bmb

STATE OF CONNECTICUT  
SUPPLEMENTARY JUSTIFICATION  
FOR INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE

For  
Major Disaster Declaration  
March 2010 Storms  
April 12, 2010

**I. SUMMARY BACKGROUND ON STORM EPISODES**

The attached Preliminary Report of Meteorological and Hydrologic Conditions/Major Flooding, dated April 6, 2010, and prepared by the National Weather Service and the Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security, provides specific information on the weather system that resulted in the three episodes of heavy rain and wind in Connecticut during the month of March. These episodes caused moderate to major (and in some cases historic records were broken) wind and flood damage to Connecticut.

The State of Connecticut first experienced heavy rainfall and documented hurricane force wind gusts from March 12, 2010 through March 15, 2010. Many areas of the state received between 4 to 5 inches of rainfall in a 24 hour period and winds that gusted up to 75 miles per hour in Fairfield County in Southwestern Connecticut. One example of the heavy rainfall was in the town of Deep River in Middlesex County, which received 5.02 inches. Many municipalities in New London County also received in excess of 4 inches of rainfall. For example, Norwich received 4.7 inches and Old Lyme received 4.26 inches. The areas most affected by both the combined effects of wind and rain were in Fairfield County in Southwestern Connecticut. The coast of Fairfield County is along the North Shore of Western Long Island Sound. Coastal areas from the Bronx, New York East across Southern Westchester County, New York and East across Southern Fairfield County from Greenwich to Southport, Connecticut, experienced East winds sustained at 40-50 miles per hour during this wind event. In addition to the 4.05 inches of rainfall in Greenwich (which completely saturated soils and weakened the root systems of trees), documented wind gusts of 62 miles per hour and 75 miles per hour were recorded at the White Plains Airport and at JFK Airport (The two closest operational NWS Weather Stations) respectively. Local observations in Norwalk, Bridgeport (Success Hill), and Westport in coastal Fairfield County reported documented wind gusts of 65, 60 and 58 miles per hour, respectively. These wind speeds represent a range from a strong tropical storm to a Category I Hurricane and combined with the saturated soils caused major tree damage in Fairfield County.

As discussed below, the severity of the weather can be measured in its impact on communities. In Greenwich, Fairfield County, 400 of 700 roads were impassable due to a combination of fallen trees and energized power lines. Public schools in six towns were closed for a week during the first March event; another seven closed for an extended period of time during the second event.

Next, on March 23, 2010, additional heavy rainfall of 1.5 to 3.2 inches again filled already swollen rivers, streams and saturated the soil in Connecticut. This episode is significant in that it did not allow the state's rivers to recover from the March 12 – 15 episode prior to the next heavy rainfall episode 6 days later.

Finally, on March 29, 2010 and March 30, 2010, the state was struck by a third and the most severe of the heavy rain episodes. During a 36-hour period, heavy rainfall totaling from 4 to 10 inches occurred across the state. The heaviest rainfall occurred in Southeastern, CT where some locations received up to 10 inches of rain in 36-hours. Preliminary information from the U.S. Geological Survey, and the Connecticut Department of Transportation indicates that the flooding and subsequent damage in New London County, Connecticut ranged from the 25-year to the 500-year event (measured with regard to flooding or water flow) on many rivers and streams. Specifically, in at least 8 different locations in New London County, the Connecticut Department of Transportation records indicate that 500-year water flows were reached. Please see the attached "Data From The Connecticut Department of Transportation Re 500-Year Stream Flows As Result of March, 2010 Rain Event."

According to the April 6, 2010 report "The three successive rainfall episodes during March, 2010 were the result of the same two large scale weather systems (El Nino Jet Stream and an Omega Block) resulting in recording breaking monthly rainfalls for much of Southern New England. This event is not unlike the impact of Hurricanes Connie and Diane which struck in October, 1955. For these reasons, these three episodes should be considered as one large event during the 18-day period from March 13 -31".

## **II. COMMITTED RESOURCES FROM STATE, LOCAL AND RELIEF ENTITIES**

The following information is provided on the nature and amount of state and local resources that have been or will be used to alleviate the conditions of this disaster, as well as Connecticut volunteer resources:

The State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) went into partial activation on Saturday, March 13, 2010 at 20:00 hours, and has remained in either partial or full activation, or monitoring and situational awareness mode with regard to the weather episodes that began on March 12-13 and continuing. At the beginning of the period, the State EOC was staffed with Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (DEMHS) staff, as well as Department of Transportation and Connecticut State Police representatives.

From March 30 through April 3, 2010, the State Emergency Operations Center was fully activated. In addition to DEMHS, the State EOC was staffed with representatives from state agencies such as the Departments of Environmental Protection, Transportation, Public Health, Consumer Protection, Insurance, Economic and Community Development, Connecticut State Police, Commission on Fire Prevention and Control. The DEMHS

Urban Search and Rescue Team was on standby. The Connecticut Military Department, including the National Guard, was at the State EOC as well as elsewhere throughout the state. Federal partners at the State EOC or at other locations included the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, FEMA Region 1 representatives, the U.S. Coast Guard, and the United States Navy. Nongovernmental organizations included the Red Cross, United Way 2-1-1, and the Salvation Army. United Illuminating and Connecticut Light and Power Companies also staffed the State EOC, as well as their own emergency operations centers.

Throughout this time period, many key state and local roads and interstate highways were closed. The State EOC and DEMHS Regional Offices received numerous requests from towns for assistance. Over 40,000 sand bags were distributed by the State. DEMHS coordinated mutual aid resources such as portable and mobile pumps. The Connecticut Departments of Environmental Protection and Transportation monitored and inspected dams and bridges. In addition to other emergency management activities, DEMHS coordinated with utility companies and local jurisdictions to address power restoration concerns.

The Connecticut National Guard (CTNG) played a key role, particularly in response to the second severe weather episode. The CTNG was activated to support the local and state response to the disaster. The CTNG responded to numerous missions including retrieval of sandbags from Fort Devens, Massachusetts, and sandbag deployment as well as numerous pump outs. The CTNG was instrumental in securing a newly constructed \$16 million Sewage Treatment facility in Jewett City (Griswold) that was under threat of flooding. When local fire mutual aid was overwhelmed, the Guard assisted by responding with large mobile pumps and staffed this operation for an extended period to keep the facility safe. The CTNG also worked with local citizens to shore up the sandbagging of the facility. CTNG members also staffed the Connecticut EOC as well as staffing their own center. In addition, numerous types of support were on standby for several days including aviation, marine, and rescue and support units.

Local municipalities in the state took many actions to lessen the impact of the severe weather episode. A total of thirteen shelters were reported opened, either by local officials or through the assistance of the American Red Cross, to support numerous evacuees who either needed to evacuate due to flooding conditions or due to a lack of power. In one case (Westport) most of the sheltered population were displaced residents of a special needs group home. In addition, at least six families were supported by providing them with local hotel accommodations. Further information on evacuations can be found in Section III, "Impacts." At least 9 local emergency operation centers were reported as activated in response to the severe weather conditions and at least five local emergencies were declared.

In addition to downed wires responses, the local first responder community also addressed countless flooded residences and businesses, motor vehicle accidents, damaged structures, hazardous material incidents, and carbon monoxide issues (due to generators). Local responders addressed debris management issues resulting from the storm, which

led to debris storage problems as well as incurring the costs to remove all debris. The State of Connecticut set up a staging area at Sherwood Island State Park in Westport, and also assisted in local debris clean-up.

Many local municipalities also activated their Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) to assist them in their response. In some cases, CERT team members were utilized for shelter support while others assisted in traffic control and community services.

During these episodes, in addition to CERT activations, numerous relief organizations were called upon to assist with the emergency. The Salvation Army provided canteen services in Norwich, the Southern Baptists offered residential clean-up support, and the American Red Cross (ARC) provided sheltering capabilities. Over 150 residents utilized the ARC shelters. In addition, the ARC was ready to supply additional housing and emergency relief services to the affected communities. The group even performed their own damage assessments to determine their possible case load.

The Red Cross provided over 4500 meals or snacks during this March weather event. Hundreds of Red Cross volunteers and personnel also provided thousands of bulk distribution items, including comfort kits, clean up kits, and other bulk items.

Throughout the event, United Way of Connecticut's 2-1-1 Infoline received calls for information and referrals. Examples of the referrals requested included over 160 questions about food stamp assistance (due to food spoilage), food pantries, utility assistance, or local emergency services, as well as numerous other general inquiries.

The State of Connecticut is working to set up a \$1.5 million loan program in cooperation with the Connecticut Housing Investment Fund, Incorporated, a private nonprofit organization established to finance affordable housing. The program would provide loans up to \$20,000 for structural repair, \$7000 for furnaces, and \$750 for water heaters. DEMHS anticipates that, because of the current economic hardships faced by many of the affected parties and their communities, participation in a loan program may be limited, as it is anticipated that people will not be able to qualify and/or will be unable to make the loan payments.

### **III. IMPACTS ON THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR, INCLUDING CONNECTICUT RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS**

At least three deaths occurred in Connecticut as a result of this March severe weather event, two in Fairfield County and one in New London County. In Westport, a 39-year old woman died when a tree fell on her car. Three other passengers in the car were treated at a hospital. In Greenwich, a 61-year old woman was killed when a tree struck her as she and her husband were outside. In Lyme, in New London County, a 75-year old man drowned in a pond behind his home, apparently while he was trying to move structures in the pond because of rising water.

Examples of the effect of these severe weather episodes on the community include the following firsthand accounts observed by Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security staff who accompanied FEMA on the PDAs:

- In Sterling, in Windham County, a travel trailer with an add-on room was knocked off its foundation by flood waters. The elderly low-income resident remains in the damaged home, lacking funds to move elsewhere.
- In Norwich, in New London County, an elderly woman has a basement with 6-8 inches of water, which has been pumped out by the local fire department twice, only to have the water return. The cellar contains a living room and basement, and many possessions. The area has already begun to smell, and there is concern that mold is growing behind the walls. The resident has a bad leg, and is not able to get up and down the stairs easily.
- In Ledyard, in New London County, an elderly couple on a fixed income lives in a raised ranch. The lower level of the ranch contains the living room. The husband, in his 80's, is unable to keep the 6-8 inches of water out of that level. His wife has breathing difficulties. They have owned the house for 40 years, and have never had any flooding issues in the past. Mold is now growing, and, in addition, the septic system has been compromised.
- Also in Ledyard, due to flooding, cracks have appeared in the home of a young family whose father is away on military duty, and whose mother is on oxygen for a lung ailment. The two children are under the age of 6: one has recently been diagnosed with cancer. The family also lost a freezer full of food, as well as appliances and furniture.
- In Norwalk, in Fairfield County, hundreds of very large, very old trees were knocked down by wind and rain, crashing into homes, cars, yards and streets, leaving gaping holes, both deep and wide, in neighborhoods across the city. Many of the observed residents were elderly and on fixed incomes.
- In Bridgeport, in Fairfield County, a tree fell across the roofs of three low income row houses, entering the bedrooms of the residents, including children, living on the upper floor.
- In Middletown, in Middlesex County, a 44 unit apartment complex was left teetering on unstable earth after a portion of its parking lot collapsed into the Coginchaug River. All 50 residents were evacuated: several residents are hearing impaired, or have other medical conditions, and some are on Section 8. At this time, some are still unable to re-enter their homes.
- When a Catholic school in Montville in New London County flooded, children lost musical instruments, band uniforms and other possessions. There is no money to replace these items.
- In Griswold, in New London County, an elderly woman was evacuated from her home as flood waters approached. She had recently renovated her basement so that her husband, who had suffered a stroke, could come home. The basement flooded; she has no flood insurance.
- Another Griswold resident, laid off from his job seven months ago, lost the power tools that he was relying on to perform side jobs that helped him make mortgage payments.



At the peak of the March 13-14 severe weather event, more than 90,000 customers were without power, representing over 300,000 people. In all, utility companies reported over 160,000 outages. Tens of thousands of households were without power, some for up to 7 days. In response to the prolonged power outages, which remained in excess of 40,000 customers on March 16, 2010, the State of Connecticut requested possible federal assistance with regard to the restoration of power in the areas of the state most heavily affected by the severe weather, which could not be provided without a Presidential declaration. As of March 18th, more than 11,000 utility customers were still in the dark. Public schools in New Canaan, Darien, Stamford, Greenwich, Norwalk and Westport were closed for all or part of the following week. Two police cars in Greenwich were destroyed by falling trees. Greenwich Emergency Medical Services reported that the unprecedented debris resulted in two to three hour response times for medical emergencies. A fire truck responding to the fatal car accident in Westport was heavily damaged by a falling tree. Also in Westport, a group home for people with mental disabilities was struck by a tree. In all, five Connecticut Department of Developmental Services group homes, as well as a facility in Meriden, suffered damage.

In addition to hundreds of local roads, thirty-four state and interstate roads were closed during the March 12-14 weather, including the Merritt Parkway, Routes 1, 25 and Interstate 95. The roads were closed due to numerous downed trees, downed wires (some remained energized for days after the storm), downed utility poles, flooding, and bridges that were damaged. Connecticut Light & Power Company reported over 500 utility poles were replaced, which represents twice the normal annual amount of pole replacement.

Before the swollen rivers, streams and water tables throughout the state could recover from the March 13-14 and March 23 rains, Connecticut was hit with the flooding rains of March 29-30. Although the entire state was affected by this third storm, damages were particularly severe in New London, Middlesex and Windham Counties. The fact that the waterways and groundwater never had an opportunity to recede continued to add to the flooding problem.

Connecticut also lost historical landmarks residing in New London County due to the weather episodes. The Mill Brook Bridge in Lisbon was washed away by flooding waters on Tuesday, March 30. This bridge was the oldest known free-standing stone arch bridge, and was on the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, the building that houses the Watermark Café and a hardware store, located on Main Street in North Stonington, collapsed due to the flooding of the Shunock Brook. The entire Main Street area of North Stonington is designated a National Historic District. The owner of the restaurant, who opened the restaurant 11 years ago, cried as her possessions washed away downriver. The Café was a popular meeting spot in the center of the Historic District.

During the week of March 29th, the school systems of at least seven other municipalities were required to shut down, either because roads were impassable or the schools themselves were flooded. More than 66 state roads, interstate highways and local roads

were impassable, as bridges and roadways collapsed or were flooded out. Much of the Route 184 bridge in Stonington simply washed away into the rushing waters.

Numerous evacuation operations were reported to DEMHS, one of which included a nursing home in Meriden in Middlesex County, requiring the relocation of 82 residents. In Groton, in New London County, two day care centers were evacuated. In the first, approximately 20 infants and children were evacuated by local first responders and National Guard members. At a second day care facility, buses were used to evacuate approximately 300 children from dangerous flooding conditions. In New London, at least one elderly resident had to be carried from her home through chest deep water. Fifty residents were evacuated in Griswold in New London County.

Based on the widespread nature of the damage, across the state, it is likely that a considerable number of Connecticut residents would benefit from crisis counseling. Hundreds of children were evacuated from their day care centers; other children experienced the terror of wind and flooding, or the loss of valued possessions. Elderly citizens, business and homeowners alike of all ages, surely have need both for crisis counseling as well as disaster legal assistance.

Meanwhile the foreclosure rate in Connecticut has almost quadrupled since 2005. According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, in 2009, foreclosures in Connecticut and Massachusetts accounted for 80% of the total number of foreclosures in FEMA Region 1, New England. Also, the cost of living in Connecticut is traditionally very high, as is the cost of services. For these reasons, among others, many of Connecticut's residents, feeling the pinch of the economy, are likely to be unable to repair their homes or replace their possessions, without assistance.

The scope of problems with sewage and potable water supplies has not yet been fully determined. The Connecticut Department of Public Health reports that over 500,000 people in Connecticut are served by their own domestic drinking water. There are 400,000 private wells, serving over 15% of the State's population. Approximately 30% of Connecticut's population resides in buildings that dispose of their domestic sewage with on-site disposal systems, which are typically conventional septic systems. In New London, problems with a sewer plant pumping over 4 times its normal capacity resulted in water backing up in homes. Untreated sewage also entered the local watershed throughout New London County. The Uncas Health District in New London County has advised homeowners to be alert to signs of pollution: at least one positive test for E Coli has already occurred.

Health and safety are a concern for all flooded residents and businesses. The state Departments of Public Health, Environmental Protection, and Emergency Management and Homeland Security all posted information on their web sites concerning such issues as drinking water contamination, hazardous materials spillage, and dealing with mold and mildew.

Recognizing the impact of these severe weather episodes on the state's residents, Governor Rell announced that the Connecticut Department of Revenue Services (DRS) would extend the filing deadline for those taxpayers required to make tax filings any time between March 15 and April 1<sup>st</sup>. These extensions, which applied to certain business taxpayers, applied to residents affected by either weather episode. In addition, the Connecticut DRS Commissioner Richard D. Nicholson sent a letter to Treasury Secretary Timothy Geithner and Internal Revenue Services Commissioner Douglas Schulman asking the Secretary of the Treasury to use his authority to provide that additions to tax would not be imposed on those Connecticut taxpayers affected by the storms.

### **Economic Conditions of Connecticut Municipalities and Residents:**

As discussed in more detail in Section IV, below, Connecticut has been hard hit by the recession. Connecticut's cities and towns, and its residents, have been greatly affected. February 2010 data on unemployment, when compared with February 2007 data, demonstrates the severity of joblessness in Connecticut and its counties over the course of this recession. The following facts and statistics are derived from the Connecticut Departments of Labor, and Economic and Community Development, as well as the Office of Policy and Management. Currently, 37.8% of Fairfield County households are low income, as determined through an analysis by the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development. The low income households in other counties are as follows: New Haven County -- 40.8% New London County -- 33.9%, Middlesex County -- 31% Between February 2007 and February 2010, 96,265 additional Connecticut residents became unemployed for a total of 185,517. This is more than twice the number of unemployed residents in February 2007. The unemployment rate as well doubled in that time, from 4.9 percent in 2007 to 9.8 percent in 2010. This trend was reflected in all of Connecticut's counties. Windham County, with the smallest labor force of Connecticut's counties, had the highest unemployment rate in February 2010 at 11.3 percent, and a total 7,448 unemployed people. New London County's unemployment rate was 9.1 percent with 13,736 unemployed; Fairfield County, which has the largest labor force of Connecticut's counties, had an unemployment rate of 8.8 percent with 41,509 unemployed; Middlesex County had an unemployment rate of 8.4 percent, with 8,002 unemployed residents.

With the exception of Windham County, in all of Connecticut's counties, there was twice the number of unemployed people in November 2010 than in November 2007.

More than a quarter (44) of Connecticut's cities and towns had unemployment rates exceeding 10.0 percent in February 2010. In 128 Connecticut cities and towns, the number of unemployed people doubled between February 2007 and February 2010. In Norwich, New London County, the unemployment rate went from 5.3% in February of 2007 to 10.7% in February of 2010, an increase of 116.4%. In Stonington, New London County, the unemployment rate went from 3.4% to 7.0% in the same time period, a 118.9% increase. Voluntown, New London County, went from 4.9% to 11%, a 141.6%

increase. Finally, the unemployment rate in Plainfield, Windham County, went from 6.7% in February, 2007 to 12.5% in February 2010.

The U.S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration (ETA) each year designates civil jurisdictions (counties, cities and towns) as labor surplus areas. These are areas whose average unemployment rate was at least 20 percent above the average unemployment rate for all states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico during the previous two calendar years. The Fiscal Year 2010 Labor Surplus Area list is effective October 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010, and includes the Towns of New London and Windham.

State aid to cities and towns has been cut, requiring municipalities to raise local property taxes. Two examples of the increasing burden on municipalities are the following: first, the State's share of local public education is just 36.8%, the lowest in over a quarter century (FY 1983.) Secondly, at the inception of the Mohegan-Pequot tribal casino revenue agreements, municipalities received 78% of these slot-machine revenues – this year they will receive just 16%.

### **Economic Conditions of Connecticut Relief Organizations**

Similarly, the voluntary organizations in Connecticut have been heavily affected by the economic situation of the state, and in particular the high unemployment levels. There has been an increasing demand for their services, and a significant decline in donations. Nonetheless, the Connecticut volunteer response has been quick and ongoing.

## **IV. STATE FINANCIAL DATA**

As discussed as well in Section III above, the nation's economic recession has taken its toll on Connecticut. Employment in the state began to recede as early as April of 2008. Through February of this year, the state has lost 101,300 jobs or 5.9% of our workforce. The unemployment rate, which averaged in the mid 4% range in 2007, has now doubled to a 9.1% as of February 2010. Unfortunately, Connecticut's unemployment rate continues to rise, whereas the nation's unemployment rate appears to have leveled off. Wages and salaries earned by Connecticut residents fell by 1.8% in state fiscal year 2009 and would be even worse if adjusted for inflation. Housing starts in the state peaked in calendar year 2005 and have fallen for 4 consecutive years and are now less than one-third the 2005 level.

The U.S. stock market reached a low point on March 9, 2009, down 53.8% from its October 2007 peak. Even as of April 1, 2010, the market remains 24.7% below its high as measured by the S&P 500. Net business formations in the state have fallen 50% since 2007. Bankruptcies of long-established American firms and other actions at the national level have had a chilling effect on consumer confidence within the state.

The state's finances have been equally devastated. The state's most important revenue contributors fell dramatically in fiscal year 2009 including the personal income tax, down 11.5%, the sales tax, down 7.9%, the corporation tax, down 11.4%, while tax refunds jumped by 23%. Fiscal year 2009 ended with a deficit of \$948 million which the state financed with the issuance of seven year deficit notes. That deficit would have been \$1.4 billion higher were it not for actions taken during the course of the fiscal year by the Governor and the General Assembly along with increased federal aid from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). The Governor's budget proposal in February of 2009 faced a two year budget gap of \$6.0 billion. Ultimately the General Assembly adopted a package of significant tax increases, expenditure cuts, depletion of the state's budget reserve fund, and securitization to balance the biennial budget.

In addition, approximately 90% of the state's workforce experienced a pay freeze in fiscal year 2010 while the state also reduced contributions to state employee pension funds. Even with those actions, the Office of Policy and Management, in its most recent update to its financial projections, is currently forecasting a budget deficit of \$357 million in fiscal year 2010 and a current services gap of \$684 million in fiscal 2011. Although the state's budget reserve fund stood at 8% of budgeted appropriations at the onset of the recession, it was overwhelmed by the magnitude of the revenue decline and will only partially offset the looming shortfalls in fiscal year 2010 and fiscal year 2011. Fiscal year 2010 operations continue to be plagued by declining revenues with the personal income tax currently falling another 9.4% over last year's decline, the sales tax falling by an additional 7.4% and the corporation tax falling by an additional 6.3%, while tax refunds have climbed by an additional 8.9%. Moreover, the shortfall in fiscal 2011 assumes \$1.3 billion in proceeds from an, as of yet, undetermined securitization. The out-year picture remains bleak with a projected structural gap in fiscal year 2012 of at least \$3 billion.

The state of Connecticut has 169 municipalities, of which 25 meet certain state statutory criteria as being a distressed municipality. This includes the following communities in the counties which have been adversely affected by the recent severe weather in the state:

Ansonia	Bridgeport
Brooklyn	Derby
Killingly	Meriden
Naugatuck	New London
New Haven	Norwich
Plainfield	Putnam
Sprague	Waterbury
West Haven	Windham

For all of the reasons described above, the capabilities of the state, the affected local governments, and the residents of Connecticut have been overwhelmed. The anticipated needs will exceed the resources available to meet them. Without federal assistance, small businesses such as restaurants have already stated that they will not be able to re-open. Historic landmarks will be lost. Towns that are already strapped for funds will have to forego supporting schools or social programs in order to fix roads and bridges. Uninsured or underinsured individuals on fixed incomes will not be able to repair their homes.

## **V. STATE'S MITIGATION PROGRAM EFFORTS**

Since the passage of the Stafford Act in 1988, the State of Connecticut has received 13 presidential disaster declarations, of which 5 were for flooding. After each of the 5 flooding disaster declarations (and 1 tornado declaration) the State of Connecticut has updated its State Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Hazard Mitigation Plan was last updated and approved in December of 2007, and maintained through the efforts of the state's Hazard Mitigation Officer. The Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and the Connecticut Interagency Hazard Mitigation Committee are currently reviewing and updating the State Hazard Mitigation Plan for 2010 in accordance with FEMA regulations for the plan to be updated every three years.

All towns in Connecticut currently participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) except the Town of Hartland (pop 2,079). In general across the country, about 25% of all flood claims come from policies outside of the 100-year floodplain (B, C, X zones, low risk zones, 500 year floodplains or beyond). Currently, there are 37,304 NFIP policies covering residential and commercial properties with coverage totaling \$8,278,281,800. Some of these policies are held by properties that are not in a documented flood zone. The severe flooding experienced in March, 2010 affected properties both inside and outside of the documented flood plain.

Over the past 75 years, Connecticut has participated with the Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) to construct projects that help mitigate flooding. Large flood control projects in the greater Thames River Valley basin in Eastern CT, include projects in both Massachusetts and Connecticut built to protect towns downstream in Connecticut. These projects include flood control reservoirs in East Brimfield, Massachusetts on the Quinebaug River; Buffumville, Massachusetts on the Little River; Hodges Village, Massachusetts on the French River; and Westville, Massachusetts on the Quinebaug River. In Connecticut, the Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) designed, constructed and continues to operate the Mansfield Hollow Dam Reservoir, a flood control impoundment. In addition, locally sponsored ACOE projects have been built in Norwich, Pawcatuck, and New London. (Information from ACOE New England District Web site).

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has constructed several smaller flood control projects in Connecticut to prevent flooding on small to medium sized

ivers. The NRCS also has authorization under the Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) program to undertake emergency repairs to prevent soil erosion and to safeguard lives and property from floods. A potential EWP project currently exists in Middletown, Connecticut along the Coginchaug River and the NRCS will visit the site on April 9, 2010. All EWP work must reduce threats to life and property. Furthermore, it must be economically and environmentally defensible and sound from an engineering standpoint. EWP work must yield benefits to more than one person. All work must represent the least expensive alternative.

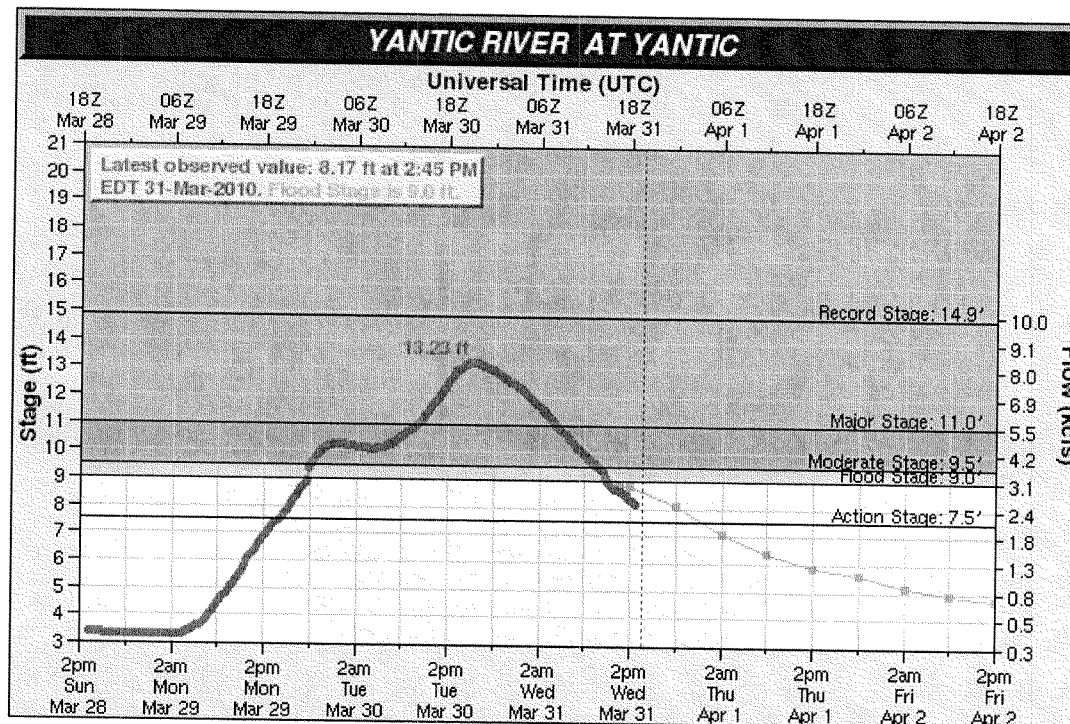
Although our state has implemented larger ACOE and smaller NRCS flood control projects, along with other projects funded under the Hazard Mitigation Grant programs, the increased risk posed by more frequent heavy rainfall events and the increasing vulnerability resulting for increasing populations in the affected areas will continue to result in the need to continue our programs of mitigation in the future.

## **VI. FLOOD-RELATED DISASTER DECLARATIONS IN CONNECTICUT**

Connecticut's last Major Disaster (FEMA-1700-DR-CT) occurred on April 15 – 18, 2007 and was very similar in the level of flooding to the current March heavy rain and flooding episodes. Both disasters resulted from heavy rains falling on saturated soils which resulted in moderate to major flooding. During the April 2007 Flooding Disaster, Connecticut received between 4.5 to 7.3 inches of rain which resulted in flooding that ranged from once in 20 years to once in 100 years on several small rivers in Southwestern CT. During the current March 2010 severe weather, some already-saturated locations in Southeastern Connecticut received up to 10 inches of rain in 36 hours, resulting in flooding and subsequent damage (e.g., loss of roads and bridges) ranging from 25-year to 500-year river and stream events (measured with regard to flooding or water flow). Other disaster declarations include the October, 2005 floods (FEMA-1619-DR-CT) and flooding which resulted from the remnants of Hurricane Floyd in September, 1999 (FEMA-1302-DR-CT).



**FINAL REPORT**  
**METEOROLOGICAL AND HYDROLOGIC CONDITIONS**  
**MAJOR FLOODING**  
**MARCH, 2010**



**April 6, 2010**

Connecticut Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security

National Weather Service Office, New York, NY

National Weather Service Office, Taunton, Massachusetts

Northeast River Forecast Center



## SUMMARY OF THE MARCH STORMS OF 2010

The combination of a strong El Nino southern jet stream and a “Omega Block” over the North Atlantic led to a series of three heavy rainfall episodes (storms) each of which compounded the damage for the next storm. The first and last of these three storms caused extensive flood damage within the Northeast Corridor including the States of Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

**Figure 1 - Surface Map for 2:00 PM on March 31, 2010**

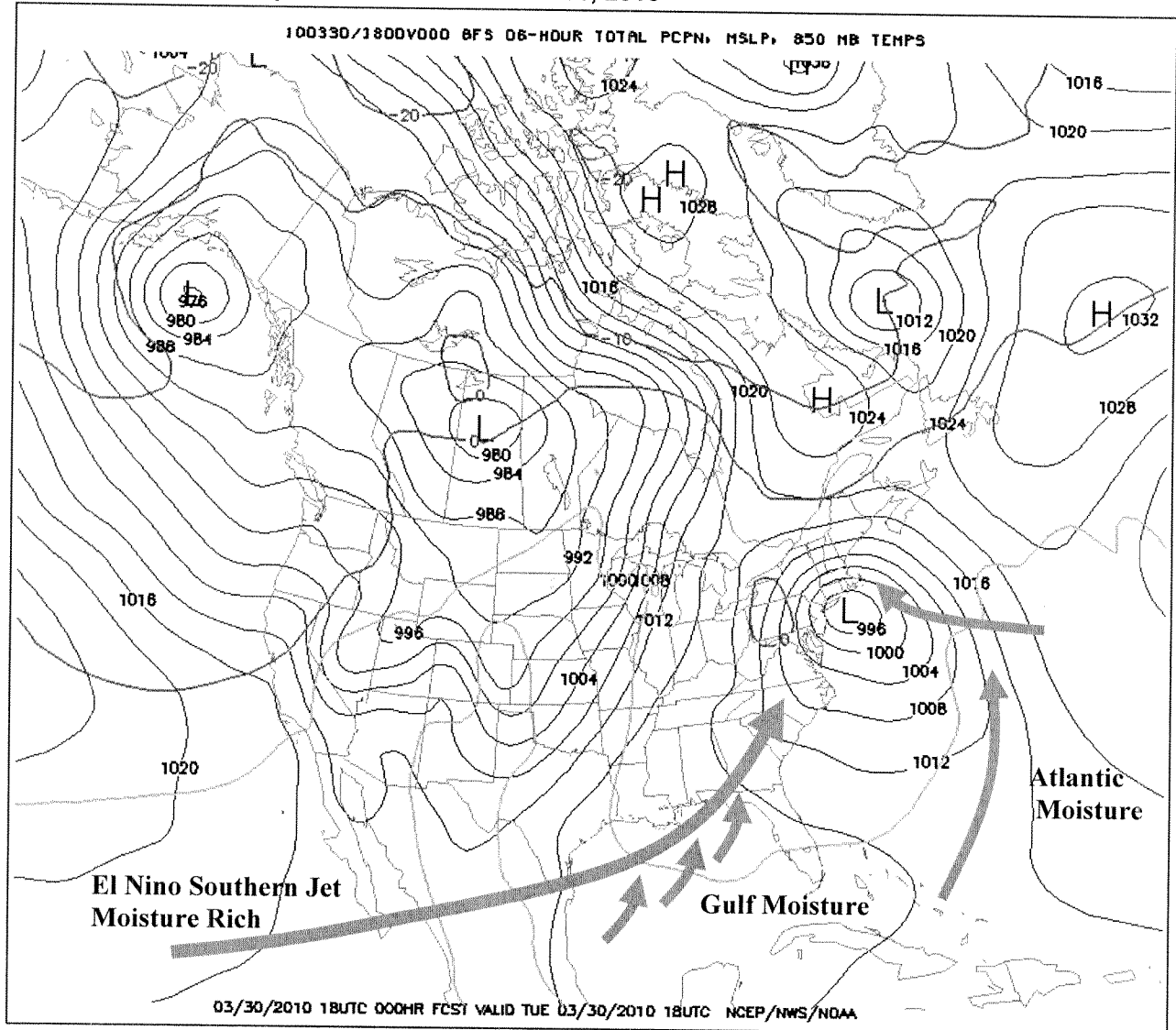


Figure 1 shows the El Nino Southern Jet Stream which transported large amounts of moisture into each developing storm in March. El Nino moisture was transported from the eastern Pacific Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and Western Atlantic Ocean.

The Omega block in the jet stream formed because of the North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO), which is a climatic phenomenon in the North Atlantic Ocean. The phase of the NAO controls the strength and direction of westerly winds and storm tracks across the North Atlantic. During early March the lowest values were observed for the North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO index) since the 1950s.

Because the NAO index was extremely negative during March 2010, high pressure developed over Iceland and Greenland, “effectively blocking” all storm systems on the eastern Seaboard from moving away quickly. This situation became conducive for cold, snow, high wind and heavy rain toward the northeast coast.

**Figure 2 - NAO Negative Mode versus NAO Positive Mode**

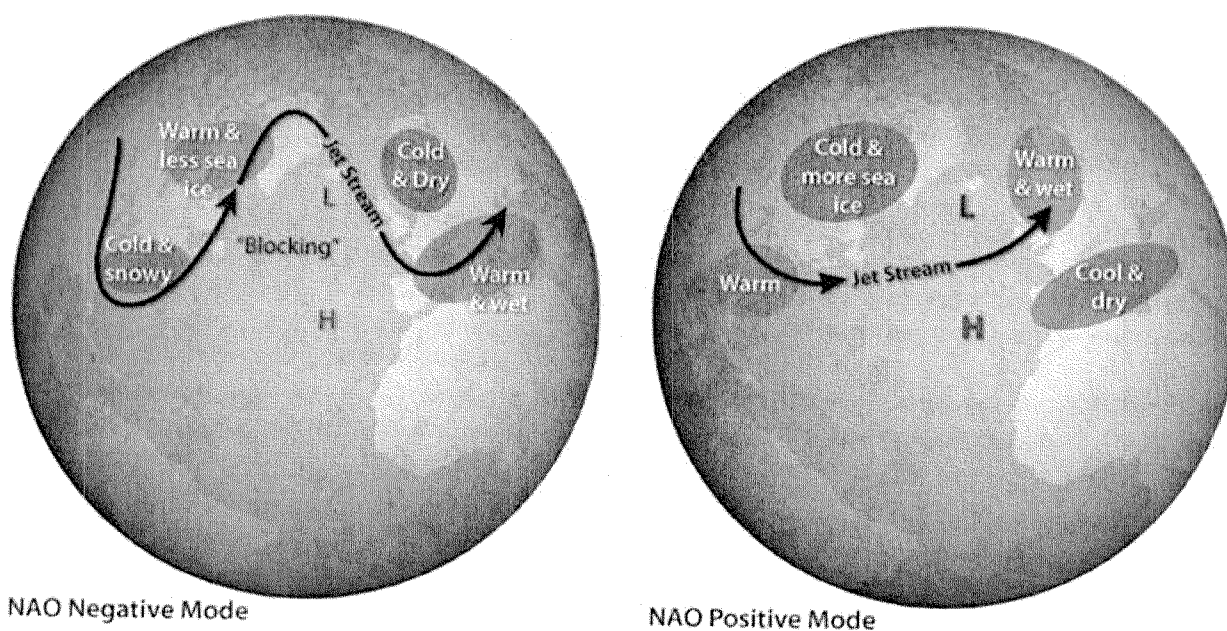


Figure 2 (left frame) shows an “Omega Block” in the North Atlantic (NAO Negative Mode) which effectively blocked the forward movement of each of the March Storms resulting in very heavy rainfall for New England on March 13 – 14, 23, and 30-31. The right frame shows a non-blocking (NAO Positive Mode) pattern.

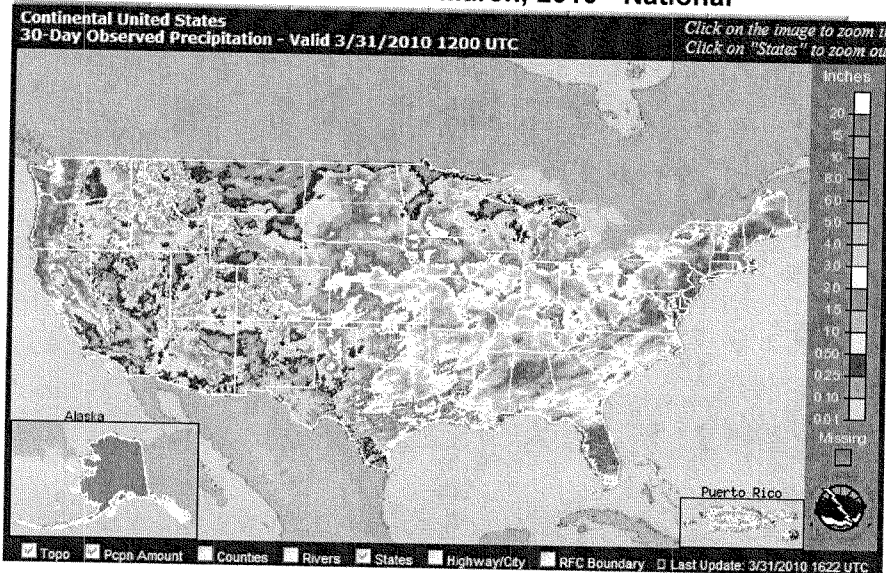
**Figure 3 – Observed Rainfall for March, 2010 - National**

Figure 3 shows the impact of the El Nino Southern Jet on rainfall in the Eastern United States. Moisture was transported from the eastern Pacific Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and Western Atlantic Ocean up the East Coast and into New England with each storm. The moisture was then blocked from moving out of New England resulting in record rainfalls for many stations in Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

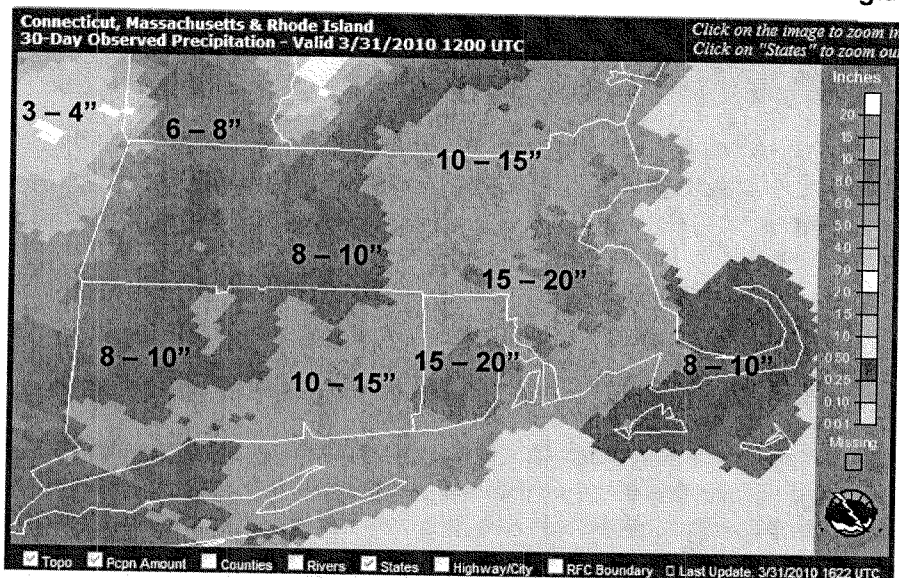
**Figure 4 – Observed Rainfall for March, 2010 – Southern New England**

Figure 4 shows the 30-day rainfall totals for Southern New England. Normal rainfall for Southern New England in March is 3 – 5 inches. Rainfall for March, 2010 totaled 10 – 20" in most areas which represents 3 – 6 months of normal rainfall in Southern New England.

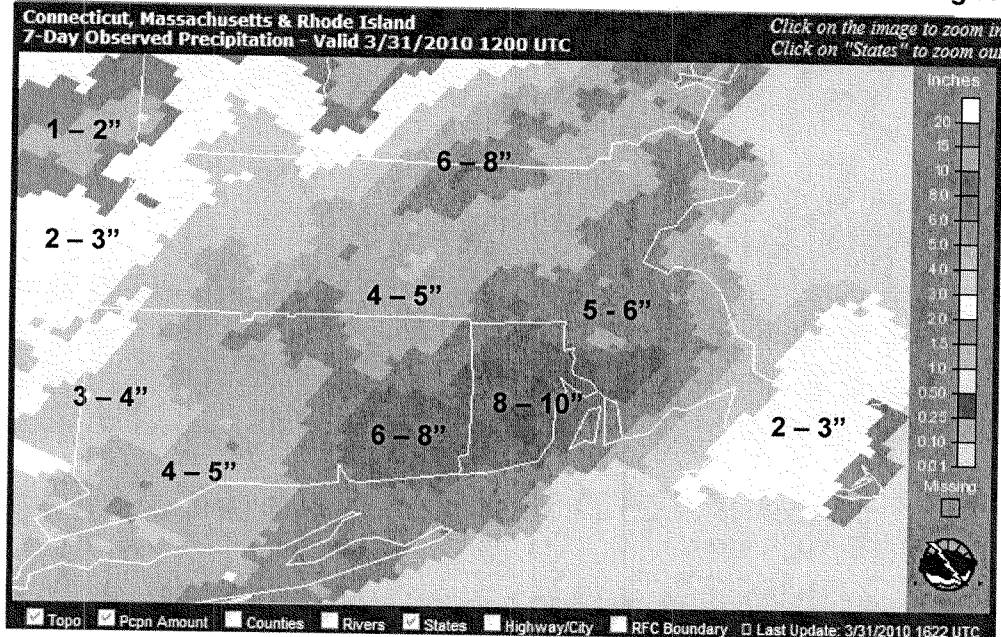
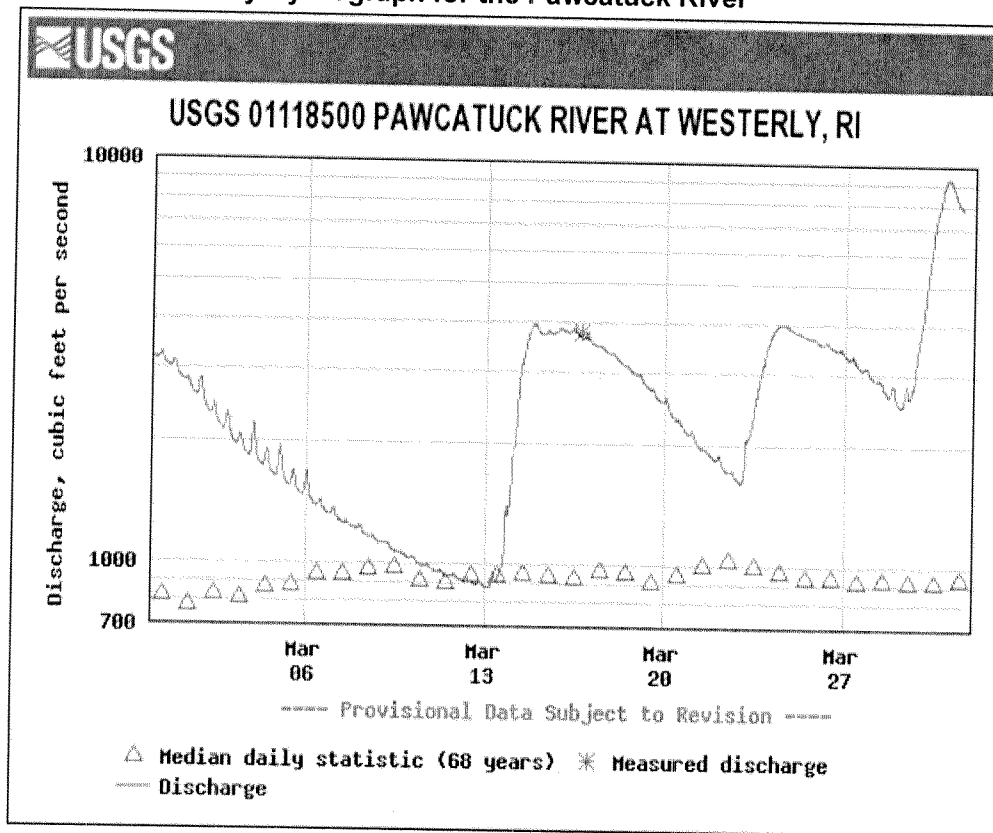
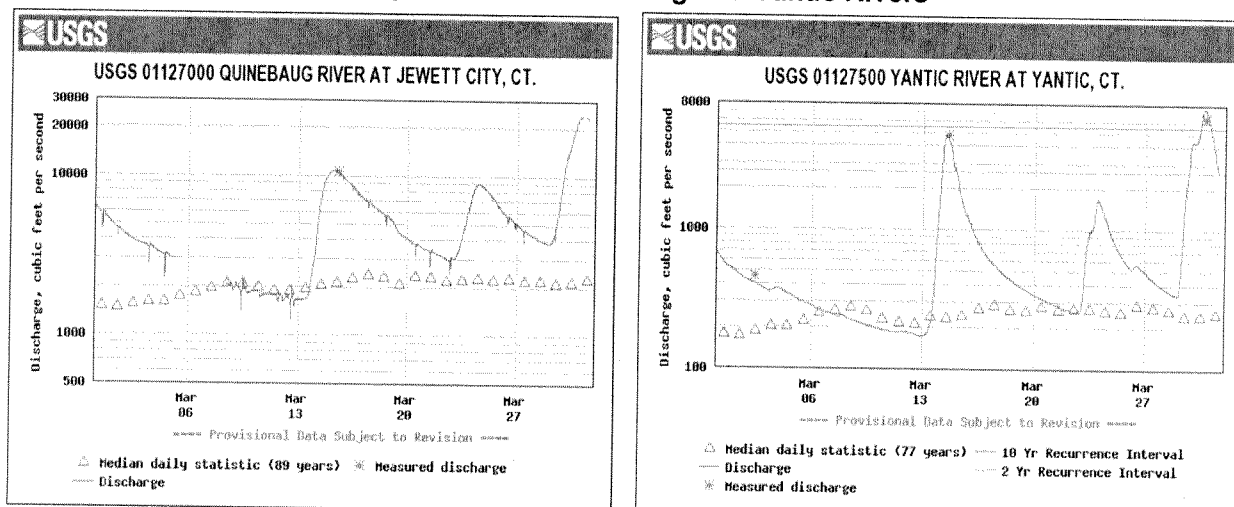
**Figure 5 – Observed Rainfall for March 29 - 30, 2010 – Southern New England**

Figure 5 shows the storm total rainfall for the March 29 – 30 episode. This storm lasted approximately 36-hours and had a preliminary return frequency based on rainfall of 75 years. However the fully saturated soil conditions combined with many rivers that were near flood stage at the start of the storm resulted in flows on some smaller streams and rivers that exceeded 500 years in many locations. Note: When compared to the monthly rainfall totals on the previous page, this episode and the previous two episodes in March had very similar rainfall patterns.

Damage from these storms was compounded by a single primary factor, lack of sufficient recovery time for rivers to recede between each episode. Shown in figure 6 on the next page is a 31-day river hydrograph for the Pawcatuck River at Westerly, Rhode Island / Stonington, Connecticut which shows that the flow on this river did not return to previous levels after each heavy rain episode. This lack of recovery was also observed on almost all rivers in Connecticut from March 13 – 31.

**Figure 6 – Monthly Hydrograph for the Pawcatuck River**

With each successive storm, the flow (blue line on graph) within the Pawcatuck River basin increased by approximately 600 CFS and 1,000 CFS respectively. The previous storms on March 13, and 23, resulted in a net increase to flows of 1,600 CFS. This increase in flow combined with fully saturated soil conditions greatly aggravated the severity of the flooding on March 29 – 31. This lack of recovery occurred at almost every river in Connecticut during March, 2010. Shown below are hydrographs of the Quinebaug and Yantic Rivers in Eastern Connecticut.

**Figure 7 – Monthly Hydrographs for the Quinebaug and Yantic Rivers**

The three successive rainfall episodes during March, 2010 were the result of the same two large scale weather systems (El Nino Jet Stream and an Omega Block) resulting in recording breaking monthly rainfalls for much of Southern New England. The compounding effect of very high antecedent flows and excessive soil moisture from the first two rainfall episodes combined with 8 – 10 inches of rain on March 29 – 30 to cause a recording breaking flooding event in many areas of Eastern Connecticut, Rhode Island and Eastern Massachusetts during the month of March. This event is not unlike the impact of Hurricanes Connie and Diane which struck in October, 1955. For these reasons, these three episodes should be considered as one large event during the 18-day period from March 13 -31.

**DATA FROM THE CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**  
**RE 500-YEAR STREAM FLOWS AS RESULT OF MARCH, 2010 RAIN**  
**EVENT**

**From:** CTBridgeWatch

**To:** Lonergan, Mike W

**Sent:** Tue Mar 30 12:37:27 2010

**Subject:** USGS Alert

500.0 yr flow for bridges: 01011, 02781, 05457, 00366, 02779, 04158, 04182, 00362,

500 yr peak streamflow

BIN:01011

Name: ROUTE 49 over SHUNOCK RIVER

Feature Carried: ROUTE 49

Feature Crossed: SHUNOCK RIVER

Site Number: 01118500

Relation(s) to Bridge:Distance ShedGage #1, CloseGage #1 (1.90 miles)

Town: North Stonington

County: New London County

Time: Tue Mar 30 10:30:00 EDT 2010

500 yr peak streamflow

BIN:02781

Name: ROUTE 184 over SHUNOCK RIVER

Feature Carried: ROUTE 184

Feature Crossed: SHUNOCK RIVER

Site Number: 01118500

Relation(s) to Bridge:Distance ShedGage #1, CloseGage #2 (3.37 miles)

Town: North Stonington

County: New London County

Time: Tue Mar 30 10:30:00 EDT 2010

500 yr peak streamflow

BIN:00362

Name: US ROUTE 1 over MYSTIC RIVER

Feature Carried: US ROUTE 1

Feature Crossed: MYSTIC RIVER

Site Number: 01118500

Relation(s) to Bridge:Distance CloseGage #1 (7.33 miles)

Town: Groton

County: New London County

Time: Tue Mar 30 10:30:00 EDT 2010

500 yr peak streamflow

BIN:00366

Name: US ROUTE 1 over PAWCATUCK RIVER

Feature Carried: US ROUTE 1  
Feature Crossed: PAWCATUCK RIVER  
Site Number: 01118500  
Relation(s) to Bridge: Distance StreamGage #1, CloseGage #1 (0.44 miles)  
Town: Stonington  
County: New London County  
Time: Tue Mar 30 10:30:00 EDT 2010

500 yr peak streamflow  
BIN:04182  
Name: WHITE ROCK ROAD over PAWCATUCK RIVER  
Feature Carried: WHITE ROCK ROAD  
Feature Crossed: PAWCATUCK RIVER  
Site Number: 01118500  
Relation(s) to Bridge: Distance StreamGage #1, ShedGage #1, CloseGage #1 (1.05 miles)  
Town: Stonington  
County: New London County  
Time: Tue Mar 30 10:30:00 EDT 2010

500 yr peak streamflow  
BIN:04158  
Name: STILLMAN AVENUE over PAWCATUCK RIVER  
Feature Carried: STILLMAN AVENUE  
Feature Crossed: PAWCATUCK RIVER  
Site Number: 01118500  
Relation(s) to Bridge: Distance StreamGage #1, ShedGage #1, CloseGage #1 (0.10 miles)  
Town: Stonington  
County: New London County  
Time: Tue Mar 30 10:30:00 EDT 2010

500 yr peak streamflow  
BIN:05457  
Name: ROUTE 216 over SPAULDING BROOK  
Feature Carried: ROUTE 216  
Feature Crossed: SPAULDING BROOK  
Site Number: 01118500  
Relation(s) to Bridge: Distance ShedGage #1, CloseGage #2 (4.91 miles)  
Town: North Stonington  
County: New London County  
Time: Tue Mar 30 10:30:00 EDT 2010

500 yr peak streamflow  
BIN:02779  
Name: ROUTE 184 over WHITFORDS BROOK  
Feature Carried: ROUTE 184  
Feature Crossed: WHITFORDS BROOK



Site Number: 01118500

Relation(s) to Bridge: Distance Close Gage #1 (6.68 miles)

Town: Stonington

County: New London County

Time: Tue Mar 30 10:30:00 EDT 2010

# ENCLOSURE A TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST

Estimated Requirements for Individual Assistance  
Under the Stafford Act

ESTIMATED HOUSING ASSISTANCE (HA)	NUMBER (Uninsured)	COST	TOTAL COST	CATEGORY TOTAL COST
<b>TEMPORARY HOUSING</b>				\$ 292,640
Rent (Pre-Disaster Renters)- 1 month	164	\$ 1,180	\$ 193,520	
Rent (Owners w/Major or Destroyed)- 1 month	84	\$ 1,180	\$ 99,120	
<b>REPAIR ASSISTANCE</b>				\$ 4,296,372
Repair Costs (Owners w/Minor or Affected)	658	\$ 2,994	\$ 1,970,052	
Repair Costs (Owners w/Major)	81	\$ 28,720	\$ 2,326,320	
<b>REPLACEMENT ASSISTANCE</b>				\$ 57,440
Replacement Cost (Owners w/Destroyed)	2	\$ 28,720	\$ 57,440	
<b>Total Estimated Housing Assistance (HA)</b>	<b>905</b>		<b>\$ 4,646,452</b>	
<b>Estimated Average HA Award per Household</b>		<b>\$ 5,134</b>		

ESTIMATED OTHER NEEDS ASSISTANCE	NUMBER (Uninsured)	COST	TOTAL COST	CATEGORY TOTAL COST
ONA (All Renters and Owners w/Affected, Minor, Major)	484	\$ 1,272	\$615,648	
ONA (Owners- Destroyed)	0	\$ 1,272	\$ -	
<b>Total Estimated Other Needs Assistance (ONA)</b>	<b>484</b>		<b>\$ 615,648</b>	<b>\$ 615,648</b>
<b>Total Estimated Federal Share (75%)</b>		<b>\$ 461,736</b>		
<b>Total Estimated State Share (25%)</b>		<b>\$ 153,912</b>		
<b>Estimated Average ONA Award per Household</b>		<b>\$ 1,272</b>		
<b>Total Estimated HA and ONA (Federal Share)</b>			<b>\$ 5,108,188</b>	

**ENCLOSURE B TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST**

Estimated Requirements for Public Assistance  
Under the Stafford Act

Report #:	PUBLIC DAMAGE							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	TOTAL
Fairfield Co	\$1,604,634	\$1,268,408	\$44,360	\$8,500	\$397,817	\$0	\$682,616	\$4,006,335
Hartford Co	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Litchfield Co	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Middlesex Co	\$13,960	\$163,399	\$341,241	\$4,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$46,409	\$570,009
New Haven Co	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New London Co	\$152,644	\$1,420,982	\$3,645,057	\$668,552	\$96,599	\$934,101	\$74,159	\$6,992,094
Tolland Co	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Windham Co	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
State Agencies	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$1,771,238</b>	<b>\$2,852,789</b>	<b>\$4,030,658</b>	<b>\$681,052</b>	<b>\$495,416</b>	<b>\$934,101</b>	<b>\$803,184</b>	<b>\$11,568,438</b>

Date: 3/22/2010		<b>PUBLIC DAMAGE</b>							
Report #:		<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Middlesex Co</b>									
Chester		\$	\$	\$46,791	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$46,791
Clinton		\$	\$28,002	\$13,400	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$41,402
Cromwell		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$0
Deep River		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$0
Durham		\$	\$13,200	\$29,700	\$	\$	\$	\$17,830	\$60,730
East Haddam		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$0
East Hampton		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$0
Essex		\$	\$3,166	\$10,000	\$	\$	\$	\$8,000	\$21,166
Haddam		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$0
Killingworth		\$	\$	\$55,350	\$	\$	\$	\$3,000	\$58,350
Middlefield		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$0
Middletown		\$	\$43,791	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$10,000	\$53,791
Old Saybrook		\$6,960	\$75,240	\$186,000	\$	\$1,000	\$	\$7,579	\$276,779
Portland		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$0
Westbrook		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$0
DOT		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$0
DEP - Parks		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$0
DEP - Dams		\$	\$	\$	\$4,000	\$	\$	\$	\$4,000
DEP - Fisheries		\$7,000	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$7,000
DEHMS		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$0
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$0
County Totals		<b>\$13,960</b>	<b>\$163,399</b>	<b>\$341,241</b>	<b>\$4,000</b>	<b>\$1,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$46,409</b>	<b>\$570,009</b>

**ENCLOSURE D TO MAJOR DISASTER REQUEST**

***Governor's Certification***

I certify that for this current disaster, State and local government expenditures and obligations will include the non-Federal share of costs required by the Stafford Act. As stated in my basic letter, and based on information available at this time, tabulation of these estimated expenditures and obligations are as follows:

CATEGORY OF ASSISTANCE		AMOUNT	
		Federal (75%)	State/Local (25%)
Individual Assistance:			
"Other Assistance" under the Individuals and Households Program		\$461,736	\$153,912
Other (specify)			
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$615,648</b>	\$461,736	\$153,912
Public Assistance:			
Category A - Debris Removal	\$1,771,238	\$1,328,428	\$442,810
Category B – Emergency Protective Measures	\$2,852,789	\$2,139,592	\$713,197
Category C – Roads and Bridges	\$4,030,658	\$3,022,994	\$1,007,664
Category D – Water Control Facilities	\$681,052	\$510,789	\$170,263
Category E – Buildings and Equipment	\$495,416	\$371,562	\$123,855
Category F – Utilities	\$934,101	\$700,576	\$233,525
Category G – Other (Parks, Recreational Facilities, etc.)	\$803,184	\$602,388	\$200,796
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$11,568,438</b>	\$8,676,329	\$2,892,110
<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>\$12,184,086</b>	\$9,138,065	\$3,046,022

In accordance with 44 CFR § 206.208, the State of Connecticut agrees that it will, with respect to direct Federal assistance:

1. Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements and rights-of-ways necessary to accomplish the approved work;
2. Hold and save the United States free from damages due to the requested work, and shall indemnify the Federal Government against any claims arising from such work;
3. Provide reimbursement to FEMA for the non-Federal share of the cost of such work in accordance with the provisions of the FEMA-State Agreement; and
4. Assist the performing Federal agency in all support and local jurisdictional matters.